

## CITY COUNCIL.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night.

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN all the members were present, and there was an unusual number of spectators without the bar—so much so that there was hardly standing room.

After the transaction of some minor business, upon which there was no debate, Dr. Johnson called up a resolution (which had been laid over at the last meeting) recommending the vote by which the office of Gauger had been abolished.

[The resolution was then read, together with a petition of sundry dealers in liquor, praying for the re-establishment of the office.]

Dr. Johnson said the office had not been abolished as yet—the signature of the Mayor being required—and the resolution called for a reconsideration of the action of Council. He did not deal in liquor himself, and therefore did not know the value of a Gauger; but the gentleman who had signed the petition just read said it was to their interests that the office be reinstated, and their prayer should not be totally disregarded.

Mr. Lawson opposed the resolution. The office in question protected no class of the community, and got paid often for doing nothing. One name upon the petition (George McBurney & Son) had been placed there by Mr. McBurney's son, under the supposition that it was for the purpose of reinstating Mr. Lawson in preference to another party. He (Mr. Lawson) did not want to be compelled to pay twelve-and-a-half cents to a Gauger on every barrel of liquor he received, his services being of no good whatever, as the liquor always had the U. S. Gauger's stamp upon every barrel. Why, therefore, this extra tax to a city gauger?

The President—Is it compulsory upon dealers to have all liquors gauged?

Mr. Lawson—It is; and also to pay the tax of 12½ cts. whether the Gauger performs his service or not, and upon a refusal to pay the specified amount be subjected to a fine of five dollars.

Mr. Seaton was in favor of the adoption of the resolution. In his opinion there should be a Gauger in this city, as often the liquor ran short of the number of gallons marked on the barrels. Mr. Verdin, on Gillis's mark, told him that he received a barrel of whiskey recently, which had come from Cincinnati, which, from being "plugged" on the way, ran short twenty gallons. Now people did not want to pay for more of anything than they received; and while Mr. Lawson might not need the services of such an officer, there were plenty of dealers who did.

Mr. Lawson—There are Government gaugers in town, accessible at all times, and it would be an easy matter to procure the services of one of them when there were any suspicious about the number of gallons a barrel contained. It seems to me that any dealer in liquor should be able himself to come very near what a barrel contains.

Mr. Seaton—Probably Mr. Lawson is able to tell how many gallons a barrel may contain, but there are others who cannot.

Mr. Lawson said before the war it was well enough to have a city gauger; but now, under the new regime, the Government employed such officers, rendering the city's superfluous.

Dr. Johnson was of the opinion that if the city being without gauging worked to the detriment of some and benefited others, he should be more than willing to pay for more than was in a barrel the officer should be reinstated, and while he had respect for the opinion of the gentleman who had preceded him, he must say that he believed the office in question to be indispensable. That the Government had the liquor inspected and stamped was no argument against the resolution he had offered. All the Government wanted was the tax, and they could gauge and place a stamp upon a barrel of liquor in Cincinnati which was destined for this city, and it would be no evidence when it reached here because it had the U. S. Gauger's stamp upon it that it contained the number of gallons it did when shipped. It could easily be tapped in transit.

Mr. Lyles asked that the law be read.

The President said he had not the law on the subject, but what Mr. Lawson had said was a sufficient explanation. Janney & Co. had signed the petition which had been read, as they had always found the Gauger of use to them.

Mr. Lyles—If you found a barrel short of the number of gallons marked upon it, would it be any benefit to you?

The President—Yes; we would not pay for it.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seaton then read the section of the by-laws providing for the appointment of two members from each ward upon the standing committees of the Board and asked the chair if the vacancies on committees caused by the death of Judge Underwood had been filled.

The President said they had not; but he had not lost sight of the fact. It took some little time and reflection to appoint members to fill these vacancies, and his mind having been occupied with other matters he had neglected it. He would, however, arrange it all by the next meeting of Council.

Dr. Johnson introduced a resolution instructing the Corporation Attorney to enquire into the ownership of the old Relief Engine House, on Prince street. He said it was determined that it was the property of the city, it should be immediately repaired and placed in charge of the Relief Hook and Ladder Company, which had now become indispensable to the Fire Department of the city. This company was composed of some of the most respected and intelligent young men of Alexandria, who, for no compensation whatever, had procured this truck, and rendered signal service at all fires—without which great loss to property would often occur. Council, in gratitude, should not refuse to do this, as this house is admirably adapted for their purpose, and it should be proved the city is not the owner of it, it would be well to purchase and repair it for their use. Most of their apparatus had been purchased by their own contributions and exertions.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Johnson then called up the resolution for the purchase of 1,000 feet of hose for the hand engines, and said there had been an attempt made by the Fire Department to ignore the hand engines, which was not right, old institutions as they were. (The Doctor here read one of the sections of the act creating a Board of Fire Wardens, which says it shall be the duty of the Fire Wardens or Chief Engineer to visit the houses of the different companies and find out what is wanted.) Hand engines had not been rendered useless by the introduction of steamers, as had been proven upon more than one occasion. Now the Corporation had spent six or seven thousand dollars in erecting a house to keep one of these engines in; why not give them hose that they may render service in time of need. These engines cost the city very little each year, while last year about \$7,000 was spent upon the steamers. He did not know why the Wardens had any antipathy towards these old institutions. If his house was on fire he wanted it put out, and it made no difference to him whether it was done by a steamer or hand engine. The utility of the latter was apparent to all at the fire at the depot.

One company had \$300 towards the object in their treasury, and the hose could be bought on time, not embarrassing the Corporation at all.

Mr. Latham seconded the resolution.

Mr. Lawson was opposed to the passage of the resolution, without the recommendation of the Fire Wardens; it was not proper to pass it over their heads, as he had talked with some of the Wardens who decidedly opposed the proposed purchase for—

Dr. Johnson said the Wardens had no discretion. In their haste to obey law they overdid it. He boldly asserted that they had, however, been acting illegally, both in regard to Corporation and State law, and said that it was at recently that they condescended to notice the hand engines at all.

[The Clerk, at Dr. J.'s request, then read the 3d section of the bill creating a Board of Fire Wardens, which says the Wardens shall make the purchases of articles in general for the use of the Fire Department.]

Mr. Latham said the law, to him, merely made the Wardens the agents of Council, in purchasing what the latter ordered. He had long regretted the feud which had existed between the Fire Department (i. e. the Chief Engineer and Fire Wardens) and the hand engines. He spoke in complimentary terms of the gentlemen composing the Department, and hoped the bitterness which had been engendered would be softened down, and each learn to appreciate the other. The company of which he had the honor of being President stood second to none, and its apparatus should be put in working order. He then explained the utility of hand engines at fires occurring on the outskirts of the city, where there were no pumps and cisterns, and said as much taxes as those in the heart of the city, they should have equal protection. He was not, however, depreciating the value of the steamers, as no one in the city was more proud of them than himself. He hoped the resolution would be adopted and the purchase made.

Dr. Johnson said it was well to be plain in our talk; it lasts longer and wears better. The law allowed the Fire Wardens such power that it would be the easiest thing imaginable for them to go to any furnishing store in the city and equip themselves with clothing, boots, shoes, hats or caps, and charge the same to the city as expenses of the Fire Department. He did not want to be understood as saying they would do such a thing; he only said they could if they were so disposed. Council had acted very indiscreetly in placing such power in the hands of four men, who undertake to ignore the claims of the hand engines, and got away with them. He had complained of their doings. Had these four men more sense than 24 councilmen? Every year Council adopts a report and orders to be paid the bills of four irresponsible parties. When he said irresponsible, he meant they were not under oath, and any officer not under oath is irresponsible. Personally, he had the highest regard for the gentlemen composing the Board.

Mr. Latham wanted by-gones to be by-gones, and dead questions not to be exhumed. The question before the Board was whether or not the Board would pass this resolution for the purchase of hose, and Fire Wardens and many others were tired of picking up papers and finding themselves vilified and abused. This was no way to do business; we should endeavor to bring about a reconciliation, and he had hoped the resolution would pass without such low language being used. He defended the Wardens as being gentlemen above reproach, and if the law did not require an oath of them, he would not.

Dr. Johnson said he vilified or abused no one save in self-defense, and there was no person in the city, black or white, that could say he ever attacked them, orally or physically, except in self-defense. If the Wardens did not like his criticism they should resign. He came to the Board not as Dr. Johnson, but Dr. Johnson, Alderman from the 3d Ward, and it was his prerogative to criticize the actions of officers whom he did not think did right. He relied on Heaven approving of his acts.

The resolution was adopted, and at 9:25 the Board adjourned.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

The attendance at the Common Council last night was quite good, both within and without the bar.

Mr. Shinn, the President, rising to a personal explanation, adverted to some remarks made in the Board of Aldermen by an Alderman from the 3d Ward, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Hughes upon one of the committees of Council. The remarks there made were based upon statements contributed to him in a report of the proceedings of Council; and he simply rose to say that that report was incorrect. He had said then that he always consulted members of Council with reference to the appointment of committees and that with reference to the appointment of Mr. Hughes he had consulted with Mr. Porter; and Dr. Johnson had also spoken to him (Mr. Shinn) with reference to the subject.

Mr. Evans called attention to a memorial of certain citizens of the Fourth Ward, for oyster shell walks on Gibson street. He said he would introduce a resolution to have the work done; for the memorial had been referred to the Committee on Streets, who have suppressed it. They said that it was too small a matter to report about; and they were going to do it without report. He (Mr. E.) did not think the committee ought to neglect to report on all matters. The Superintendent of Police had told him that he had been looking around out there, but it was so terribly muddy that he could not get about. This was true and it was a reason for making the repairs asked. It was an urgent matter and should be attended to.

Mr. Hughes said that the matter had been but a short time in the hands of the committee, and they were now prepared to report in favor of the work. At first it had been thought that the work was a small one and might be done by the committee, but it was ascertained that the expense would be larger than the committee felt justified in incurring without instructions, and they had therefore concluded to report the matter.

Mr. Hughes called the attention of Council to complaints as to the cutting across Union street, made to enable the Orange Railroad to reach the wharf.

Superintendent Clifford, by request, stated that the excavation was now about two feet below grade, but he was told by the Engineer that when the ties and track were laid the road would be but little below grade, and that platform would be made on each side so as to make crossing easy.

At the suggestion of the President the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

Upon the report of the committee adverse to the reimbursement of Dr. Johnson for the payment of the bills for repairs to the Friendship engine house being returned from the Board of Aldermen, non-concurred in, some difficulty was found in obtaining members to serve on the committee of conference.

Mr. J. S. Beach declined, saying that he had already expressed an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Eichburg sought to be excused also, but the Council refused to excuse him.

On a memorial for the restoration of the office of Gauger among Corporation officers coming in.

Mr. Downham explained the reason why no gauger was now needed to be that the work was done by U. S. officials, and that the appointment of a Corporation Gauger entailed expense upon the dealers without benefit to anybody but the Gauger.

The report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, with plans for market sheds, &c., being submitted.

Mr. Evans introduced a resolution favoring sheds against the inside wall of the market. He did so, he said, with a view to obtain an expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Hopkins thought that the sheds upon the alley were the most desirable of all. It would not be possible to build a shed all the way around the inside of the market. It would have to be broken at Washington Lodge, which owned the property there above the floor joist, for, of course, for reasons best known to them-

selves, the Lodge did not want a shed under their windows.

Mr. Shinn concurred that the shed on the alley side was the one mainly needed.

Mr. Evans was not at all attached to the plan indicated in his resolution. He wanted only such sheds as would be most useful, and the market people within the building had already asked for sheds to shield them from the Sun in summer.

Mr. Hopkins said awnings could be used for that. He thought two sheds running from the Royal to the Fairfax street wing would be required.

The subject was re-referred to the Commissioners.

## LOCAL NEWS.

CONCERT AT FALLS CHURCH.—Agreeably to the notices published in the Gazette, the Mendelssohn Overture, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, left here last evening at half past six o'clock on a special train on the W. & O. R. R., to attend the concert to be given at Falls Church, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church there. After a pleasant ride of about a half an hour, they arrived at the new depot, erected about a half a mile from the old place, where they found conveyances awaiting them, and were safely landed at the church, where they were ushered into the vestry room, where they found an excellent lunch prepared for them, consisting of cold meats, jellies, sandwiches, cake, fruit, lemonade, &c., to which ample justice was done. At a quarter to eight the concert was begun under the direction of W. H. Daniel, esq., by the Mendelssohn's with the grand chorus for male voices by Kreutzer, entitled, "What Breams so Bright," which was rendered in excellent style. Prof Heyman presiding with his usual ability and brilliancy at the piano. Then followed a number of solos, duets, &c., some of which were given in good style. Among those most deserving of mention were the solos, "What Shall I Say," and "Das Grab auf der Heide," by Herr F. Roehar, of Washington; the trio, "The Mermaid's Evening Song," by the charming Miss Ella and Kate Petrey, which was admirably sung and enthusiastically received. The performance on the piano, by Mr. Wm. Tastet, was very good. The Mendelssohn song "The Huntsman's Farewell," which was loudly enjoyed, and gave in response "The Rhine." They also sang "The Artillerist's Oath," and for an encore "The Toast." The concert was concluded by the chorus, "Comrades in Arms," by the Overture, and was rendered in fine style. The church was beautifully and appropriately dressed for the occasion. The attendance, considering the unfavorable weather, was very good, and the managers were profuse in their expressions of thanks for the valuable assistance of the Alexandria Overture, which we hope, by the way, may become a permanent organization. The Alexandrians returned to this city, reaching here about 11 o'clock, after spending a most agreeable and pleasant evening.

RIVER NEWS.—The steamship John Gibson, from New York for Georgetown, which ran aground on the flats, opposite the arsenal, on Monday last, was, though she had been lightened of two hundred tons of freight, still hard and fast at two o'clock this afternoon, and fears are expressed that the machinery will have to be taken out of her before she can be gotten off. The tug Mary Lewis left here this afternoon to attempt to drag her out to-day's high tide. She went on the flats at high water and under full headway and is about five feet deep in the mud.

The repairs to the Washington ferry boat City of Alexandria will be completed in time for the resumption of her regular trips to-morrow.

The repairs to the Maryland ferry boat Virginia have not yet been completed, and the inconvenience resulting from the suspension of her trips is the subject of great complaint among the people who use the ferry.

The schooner William Henry, which started down the river yesterday for a cargo of corn but ran aground near Fort Foote, got off this morning and returned here with a split mainmast.

The schooner Julia A. Decker arrived here yesterday afternoon from Providence for a cargo of corn to be shipped by the commission house of Shinn & Co.

W. A. Smart advertises for two vessels to take cargoes to Cuba and return.

POLICE REPORT.—The following cases have been reported at police headquarters since yesterday's issue of the Gazette:

Dick Fannon, Patsy Benet, Tom Mullen, and Bub Arrington, for disorderly conduct and fighting at a wake, beyond the canal basin, were turned over to the authorities of the county for trial.

Wm. Rodgers, committed to jail yesterday for robbing the Common Mills stable, will not be sent to Fairfax for trial but will be tried here. In addition to the bridges found in his possession, some architect's instruments and a lot of new pens were discovered in his pockets.

A man was here to-day on the look-out for a boy named John Cook, charged with stealing \$70 in currency and \$13 in coupons from a colored man named James A. Mason, in Port Tobacco.

The services of Captain Webster were called into requisition last night and successfully exercised to reinstate a colored woman and her child in the possession of a room she had rented in a house on Vinegar Hill, but from which she had been expelled and driven out by the rain by the renter of the house, also a colored woman.

Seven lodgers were accommodated at the station house last night.

WEDDING.—The Washington Chronicle of this morning says:—The mansion at Giesboro' Point was yesterday the scene of a large gathering of the friends of Mr. Nicholas F. Cleary and Miss Anna M. Young who were married there at 2 o'clock p. m., by Rev. William B. F. Cleary, C. J., a cousin of the groom, assisted by Rev. J. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. The guests and bridesmaids were as follows: P. G. Young and Miss Katie Eliot, Clement Howard and Miss Maggie Cleary, William W. Bowman and Miss Etta Brent, and Ruben Cleary and Miss Hattie Young. General Honors as Ewing, John Carroll Brent, and many other members of the District bar were present, besides numerous relatives and acquaintances of the bride residing in Maryland and in the District. The bride presents were numerous and costly, and during the reception of the couple, which lasted till 5 o'clock, they were congratulated by all present.

DISTURBANCE AT A WAKE.—At a wake held last night, in a house north of the canal basin, four young men, whose names appear in the police report, interrupted the proceedings, and started all enjoyment by creating a disturbance, during which the liveliest sort of a scrimmage occurred, the presence of the corpse seeming only to add to the fury of the combatants and the wildness of the uproar. Constable Hyatt, of the county, attempted to arrest the offenders, but was successfully resisted. He, however, obtained this morning the assistance of officer Arnold, of the city police force, and succeeded in arresting all of the four, and they were placed in a wagon and sent to Arlington for trial. The wagon containing them attracted considerable attention on its way out of the city, and when it reached the canal basin quite a cavalcade, consisting of men and boys mounted upon mules, met it and escorted it to the place of trial.

SPECIAL COURT OF APPEALS.—In this court, in session in Richmond, on Monday, in the case of Rixey vs. Scott, appeal from the Circuit

Court of Fauquier, Judge Winfield delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the Circuit Court.

In the case of Downey vs. Fletcher, an appeal from the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, Judge McLaughlin, delivered an opinion affirming the decision of the Circuit Court. The decision of the Circuit Court of Loudoun, in the case of Taylor vs. Palmer et al. was reversed.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A shooting match came off at Catt's Tavern, West End, yesterday afternoon and was witnessed by a large number of interested spectators. The contestants were Messrs. D. and J. John Catts and Ben Cline—the distance 21 yards, with a circle, the diameter of which was 80 yards, in which the birds were to fall and the result was as follows. Single birds:

Dodd,	1-0-1-1-1
Catts,	1-0-1-1-1
Cline,	1-0-1-1-0

Double birds, distance 20 yards, circle 20 yards in diameter:

Dodd,	10 10 00
Catts,	11 00 00
Cline,	10 10 10

PROPER PUNISHMENT.—A colored man hailing from Georgetown during the temporary absence of the colored barber at Manassas from his shop, stole \$15 and a suit of clothes belonging to the latter a day or two ago, and had gotten as far away as Gainesville when he was overtaken by the watch he had robbed and taken back to Manassas, where some other colored people tied him to a telegraph pole and wore out some brush wood on his back.

COURTS.—The February term of the County Court, Judge James Sangster to preside, will commence on Monday next. No criminal cases have been set for the term.

As Judge Keith has not directed the summoning of grand jurors for the term of the Circuit Court for the county to commence on the 9th proximo it is supposed the term will be devoted to the trial of civil cases.

CONVICTS.—City Sergeant James M. Stuart, of Alexandria, arrived in the city to-day, with two prisoners, John Lee and John W. Johnson, sent to the penitentiary for five years for robbing Robert Scott of his pocket-book and \$55 in money.—Richmond State Journal of yesterday.

MILK AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by a notice in the Gazette, that the annual meeting of the Piedmont Milk and Produce Association is to be held at Fairfax Court House on the 5th proximo.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.)

## FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1874.

In the Senate, to-day, that most important question of finances was further discussed by Mr. Bayard, who delivered his views on the question at issue in a lengthy speech. The galleries will remain empty as long as finances are up, as the arguments pro and con for inflation and contraction are devoid of any interest to the quiet looker on in Venice.

In the House of Representatives, after several communications had been read, one of which was from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reference to the reorganization of that office.

A contest of several hours was made over a bill in relation to the construction of public buildings. The bill proposes to make a great reduction in appropriations for that purpose, and to have no new buildings erected until the ones under construction at the present time are completed. It has been in the hands of the Appropriation Committee, and Mr. G. H. Smith desired that he should nurse it until completed and then report it as a great reform measure in opposition to the cry of useless expenditure.

Mr. Platt, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds desired the same honor, and made the fight for his committee to get the bill, which was finally successful, the House having sent it to the Public Building and Grounds Committee.

## The B'nai B'rith.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The debate in the convention of B'nai B'rith on the minority report continued until midnight, various amendments and substitutes, being suggested, but none were acted on. Finally the committee of the whole rose and reported their progress, after which the previous question was moved and in accordance with the rules the debate was closed by Isidor Bush, chairman of the Committee on Endowment, and the minority report was then put to a vote and lost. The majority report being voted on was adopted.

A motion to reconsider was then adopted and the report was laid on the table.

The report of the majority, which was adopted as the sense of the convention, is as follows: "To the constitutional convention, I, C. B. B.—Your committee on endowments, beg leave to report that it is the cardinal principle of our order to provide protection and relief for our widows and orphans in event of adversity; yet your committee is of the opinion that in the present state of the order it is inexpedient and premature to legislate any general laws for an endowment plan in our order."

## Female Preachers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—In the report of the Committee of the Brooklyn Presbytery regarding the propriety of allowing Rev. Sarah Smith to preach before audiences in the Lafayette Avenue and the Memorial Presbyterian church, it is claimed that those churches violated the rule of the Presbytery in permitting her to preach. The representatives of both churches disclaim any intention to violate the rules of the Presbytery.

## Railroad Matters.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day to allow the Federal Transit Company to construct tunnels under the waters of Staten Island Sound. The resolution for the investigation of the Southern New Jersey and other railroads was amended so as to refer the investigation to the committees on railroad and canals of both houses.

## Cause of Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—It now appears that Wm. J. Wicow, who died last week at G. B. son's establishment, over Wallack's theatre, complained of being ill when he entered the place, and, therefore, did not attempt to take his bath. The post mortem showed that death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

## From Spain.

BAYONNE, Jan. 28.—The report that the Carlists have captured Santander is denied. It is now reported through Carlist sources that the corporation is negotiating to raise 2,000,000 pistas, which the royalists demand as their price for abstaining from the bombardment of the city.

## Ashore.

NORFOLK, Jan. 28.—The schooner Queen of the South, laden with cotton, is ashore at Watch Aprigue Inlet, twenty-five miles north of Cape Charles.

## Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Fifty thousand tons of Seacoast coal were sold to-day as follows: Steamboat, 6,000 tons at \$4.85; grate, 10,000 tons at \$4.75; egg, 5,000 tons at \$5.17 to \$5.25; stove, 23,000 tons at \$5.20 to \$5.27; chestnut, 6,000 tons at 4.35 to \$4.45.

## Collis on.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 28.—The ferry boat Elizabeth collided with the tug boat J. B. Woodward this morning in the harbor. Capt. Edridge C. Smith, of the tug boat, was thrown overboard by the shock of the collision and drowned.

## Poisoned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Jramer and three children and Mrs. Benier and two children are dangerously ill at Aurora, Indiana, from eating pork in which there was trichina. It is believed they cannot recover.

## Sudden Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Ex Chief Justice James Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, fell dead in the Supreme Court room this morning.

## Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 11 a. m. For the Middle States, threatening weather with rain will prevail during the day, the winds gradually veering to westerly and northwesterly with a slight fall of temperature. For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer with cloudy weather and rain during the day followed by lower temperature and winds shifting to northwesterly by Thursday morning.

## The Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Stocks dull. Gold 113. Money 4 bid. Flour dull. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—W. & A. sixes, consolidated, 52½; do. pedlers 47. W. & A. 100. Cotton dull and heavy; low middlings 14½. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat steady; fair to prime white 175½; Pennsylvania red 180½; whites unchanged. Corn weak and in active; white Southern 76½; yellow Southern 80½; mixed Western 81. Oats steady. Southern 55½; Western 55½. Rye in good demand at 95-98. Hay steady and in good demand at 20-25. Provisions strong and quiet.

## AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.—Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Virginia House, near end of King street, a lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, including TWO FEATHER BEDS. Terms cash.

II S. W. BARKER. Jan 16 o'clock. Adm'r of Nancy Allen, dec'd. A above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, January 31, when it will take place at the auction store of L. D. Harrison, Royal st. Jan 27-td

## By Green &amp; Wise.

[Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.] PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, AND STATE OF VIRGINIA.—By virtue of a deed of trust to Francis L. Smith and J. H. Muir, as trustees, dated the 30th day of January, 1873, and duly of record in the Clerk's office of the county of Alexandria, Va., in Liber S. No. 3, folio 474, the undersigned, surviving trustee, will proceed, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock p. m., in front of the Mansion House, on Fairfax street, in the city of Alexandria, Va., to sell, at public auction, on the terms hereinafter named, the following real estate:

No. 1—A LOT OF GROUND situated on the east side of Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, improved by a first class TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, fronting 30 ft., 7½ inches, more or less, on Water street.

No. 2—A LOT OF GROUND situated on the east side of Water street, and adjoining No. 1 on the north, fronting 22 feet.

No. 3—A LOT OF GROUND situated on the east side of Water street, on the south line of a 10 ft. alley dividing it from No. 1, having a front of 22 feet on Water street.

No. 4—A ONE-ACRE LOT, bounded on the north by Gibson, on the west by Pitt, on the south by Franklin, and on the east by the middle of the square.

No. 5—A QUARTER OF A SQUARE, or half-acre, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the square formed by Pitt on the west, Gibson on the north, Royal on the east, and Franklin on the south.

No. 6—A PART OF THE ABOVE-NAMED SQUARE, beginning on the west side of Royal street, at the middle of the square, having a front of 100 feet on Royal street, and running back half a square.

No. 7—A PART OF THE SAME SQUARE, beginning at the intersection of the west side of Royal street with the north side of Franklin, running west 123 feet 5 inches to the middle of the square; thence north with Royal street 75 ft. 7 inches, more or less; thence east to Royal; thence south to the beginning.

No. 8—A LOT on the east side of Water st., 106 feet south of Jefferson street, fronting 50 feet on Water street south, and running east to the river Potomac.

No. 9—A LOT, improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the north side of Duke street, between Water and Union, with a front of 23 feet, and a depth of 88 feet to a 10 ft. alley.

No. 10—A LOT OF GROUND on the east side of a 20 ft. alley, in the rear of lot No. 1, between Water and Union streets.

No. 11—A LOT OF GROUND, improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, beginning on the north side of Duke street 77 feet 4 inches to the east of Water, with a front of 44 feet on Duke street, and a depth of 88 feet to a 10 ft. alley.

No. 12—A LOT OF GROUND, improved by a THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on the north side of Prince street, 50 ft. east of Royal, with a front of 20 feet, more or less, on Prince, with a depth of 50 feet to an alley. A more minute description of the above property will be made